

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO.  
Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr.  
George L. Allen, Vice President.  
W. B. Carr, Secretary.  
Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.  
(REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK.  
By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

One year.....\$6.00  
Six months.....3.00  
Three months.....1.50  
Any three days except Sunday—one year.....2.00  
Sunday, with Magazine.....2.00  
Special Mail Edition, Sunday.....1.75  
Sunday Magazine.....1.25

BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.  
Per week, daily only.....5 cents  
Per week, daily and Sunday.....11 cents

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.  
Published Monday and Thursday—one year.....\$1.00  
Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address: THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

Reflected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE. PER COPY.  
Eight, ten and twelve pages.....1 cent  
Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages.....2 cents  
Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages.....2 cents  
Thirty pages.....3 cents

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.  
Bell.....150  
Kinkaid.....150  
Counting-Room.....150  
Editorial Reception-Room.....150

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1902.

Vol. 94.....No. 249

CIRCULATION DURING MAY.

Charles W. Knapp, General Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

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tion marks around the word "harmony" when referring to the pleasant state of affairs now existing in the Republican party. Its sickness and repentance produce a passing wish to have the next "agreement" made "on the bank of some rural creek beyond reach of any railroad connection." In such a place secrecy might be preserved and the voters deceived into believing that "harmony" was not ordered and managed by the lobby.

THE ISSUE IS ALREADY MADE.

American Democracy has no need to "seek" an issue upon which to fight the political campaigns of 1902 and 1904. The issue has been made by the Republican party and is already recognized by the American people as demanding their most earnest attention for final settlement.

The tariff and the trusts will be the issue voted on in the Congressional elections of this year and in the Presidential election of two years hence. A study of the temper of the people at the present time indicates that the vote will be overwhelmingly Democratic in sentiment. There is reason to hope for the election of a Democratic majority to the next Congress. There is reason to believe that the next President of the United States will be a Democrat.

The people have at last had the truth borne in on their minds that the trusts and the tariff operate to their tremendous injury and that there can be no remedying of the evil as long as the Republican party remains in power.

All the special pleading in the world cannot again fool voters into believing that the tariff, as now standing, operates for the general welfare. No bland assurances from Mark Hanna or other monopoly tools can again convince voters that trusts are "beneficent" institutions. They know that the Dingley tariff places a heavy tax burden upon their shoulders. They know that, owing to this proscription tariff, American trusts enjoy a monopoly of American markets, through which they compel American consumers to pay more for American products than those same products are sold for in European markets. They know that the Beef Trust, charging exorbitant monopoly prices, exactly illustrates the operation of trustism in its final results.

American voters turn to the Democratic party for leadership in the fight against the tariff and the trusts. They have taken up the issue forced upon them by the Republican party. Consistent Democracy is naturally aligned against special privilege. No more typical Democratic fight is possible than a fight for the rights of the people as opposed to the special privileges conferred on the trusts by the tariff at the people's cost. On the issue of the trusts and the tariff the national Democracy will lead the American people to victory in 1902 and 1904.

FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY.

Trade reports, interviews with prominent railroad officials who have been over the country and the summaries of conditions issued by the National and State boards are optimistic in their statement that agricultural prospects will not fall below normal this year.

Those who have watched telegraphic news from every part of the country realize the effect of the plentiful rains. The drought has been broken in every section. The ground is thoroughly soaked, the only apprehension being that it is too wet in some places, though the danger at this date is not great.

The next three months will determine just what degree of prosperity will be enjoyed during the year. So far nothing has happened to mar the happiest anticipations. Manufacturers are on a solid basis, with orders ahead sufficient to assure work for many months. Farm products are bringing adequate prices, while quotations for the future show the faith of the experts in a continuance of present conditions.

If there be anything at all alarming it is the coal strike in the East. Sympathetic strikes in the Western fields would make the situation sufficiently dangerous for apprehension. The strike, however, has nothing to do with the cause which underlies all prosperous trade—the agricultural status.

Commercial interests will watch with unflagging attention the conditions in the country districts during the next few weeks. Good crops benefit every inhabitant in one way or another. Every one should follow the reports. Knowledge of farming prospects will make possible a wiser provision for the future.

PITIFUL ENOUGH AS IT IS.

English Liberals should find it difficult to make political capital out of the fact that the British Government has dealt generously with the Boers in the terms which the latter have now accepted as a condition of surrender and peace.

Surely this great Government could afford to be generous in dealing with so brave and so unhappy a people. The Boers have lost that which they prized above all else in the world, their national independence. The two Republics which they founded in South Africa, cementing the structure with their best blood, have been crushed to destruction by England's might. The patriots who fought so splendidly for freedom must take the oath of allegiance to the King of England and become a subject people.

Great Britain would have been wantonly cruel to have ground the plucky Boers utterly into the dust in their day of final defeat. The sin and the tragedy of their subjugation are deplorable enough as it is. All England should rejoice that there has been some display of generosity toward the Boers in the last act of their pitiful story.

Even now, the cry of this conquered people, robbed of their racial independence, will sound a somberly accusing note of accompaniment to the jubilation of Edward's coronation.

EUROPE AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that Mr. Buchanan, representing President Francis of the World's Fair Company, now finds the sentiment of European Governments quite cordial to the World's Fair, with an evident willingness to make adequate exhibits.

This is the natural result of the postponement of the World's Fair until 1904. The various foreign Governments now know that they have sufficient time to arrange for a representation which shall be entirely satisfactory to themselves. They know that it is emphatically to their interest to have such a representation at the first World's Fair of the new century.

Therefore, they are ready to accept this Government's invitation to participate in the St. Louis World's Fair. The wisdom of the postponement of the World's Fair for one year is shown by this improved European spirit of friendliness and interest. Public sentiment both at home and abroad has been quickened in favor of the Fair. Every one is now certain that it can be made the greatest World's Fair in history, and that is the determination of its makers.

PREATORS IN SEARCH OF KNOWLEDGE.

To do but Roosevelt will have difficult roughing through the bill, he carries his Cuban reciprocity plan hardly be quite. His experience in the House will Senate. "umstance to the opposition in the

Senator Elkins

and now announces a lunch to a number of friends will oppose the Pre eighteen Republican Senators given notice that they "and a rebate instead of reciprocity.

As far as the President concerned, he probably

canas less for reciprocity with Cuba than he does for the spirit which underlies the opposition. The men who have banded themselves to fight reciprocity are not so much against Cuba's demands as against the President himself.

The survey of the group is instructive. Elkins and Scott of Virginia, Kearns of Utah, Jones of Nevada and Perkins and Bard of California make a combination which will be felt in the next Republican National Convention.

They represent a clique which is not in politics for the fun of the thing. They have received some hard jolts since Roosevelt assumed charge of the administration. They and their friends, including Colonel Kerens of Missouri, have no reason to thank the President for extraordinary consideration.

Will the President placate them? Will he give Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock a few hints regarding the wishes of these Senators? Roosevelt need not waste argument on them. They do not do business on that line. They seek knowledge, to be sure, but what they wish to know is how they stand on spoils and special department rulings.

A HEARTY WELCOME AWAITS THEM.

This afternoon the Count and Countess de Rochembeau, the Count de Lafayette and their distinguished party will arrive in St. Louis as the guests of the municipality and of the World's Fair management, having especially changed their plans in order to include St. Louis among the American cities visited.

The heartiest welcome and a most hospitable entertainment await these representatives of a friendly nation. They have come to this country for the purpose of participating in an event which revives grateful memories of the kindly assistance received from France in the American struggle for national independence. Now that the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Rochembeau statue in Washington have been held, they travel westward to see the first World's Fair city of the Twentieth Century.

The history of St. Louis so closely touches that of France at a most important period in the annals of both, the strain of French blood is so marked in St. Louis's best families, the city's traditions tend to perpetuate so friendly a sentiment toward France, that the Rochembeau-Lafayette party may be very sure of a most cordial reception. The genuineness of the greeting now awaiting them may not be doubted. The community's heart warms toward them. It is to be hoped that they shall thoroughly enjoy their visit, and no pains will be spared by their St. Louis hosts to make this absolutely certain.

At the close of last week the list of guarantors for the Choral-Symphony lacked only sixteen names. It is hoped to complete the list of 200 before the end of the present week. Public-spirited citizens should have finished this work weeks ago. The high standard which has been maintained by the organization should be continued without uncomfortable sacrifice on the part of any music lover. In the past a few devoted enthusiasts have borne the burden of expense. With 200 subscribers sharing equally, the support will be of the sort which will bespeak a more general appreciation of music.

Citizens solicitors for the triumph of the right in the local movement to suppress municipal corruption look to the incoming Grand Jury for a continuance of the good service rendered by its three consecutive predecessors. The December, February and April bodies excellently testified to their possession of the proper spirit of civic devotion. The new Grand Jury will doubtless offer similar proof of reliability at a time of crisis. Much yet remains to be done in the investigation of corruption scandals. The work should be taken up where the April Grand Jury left off and the inquiry resolutely pushed to the most satisfactory termination.

It now remains to be seen whether any of the Republican county conventions yet to be held will have the nerve to denounce the Phelps-Kerens "agreement" to run the campaign and the legislative party caucus. True, the Republican organs of this city have declared in favor of carrying the scheme to completion, but if any manhood is left among the delegates to the county conventions there will be some ringing resolutions passed within the next few days.

Rochembeau and Lafayette are names to conjure with in the patriotic Middle West of this great and free country. The bearers of those illustrious names who will to-day become the guests of St. Louis are more than welcome. They stand as hereditary friends of a nation still profoundly grateful for French aid in the American war for independence.

There should be no English resentment of the fact that the Boers are permitted to surrender with honor. The unhappy patriots who fought so splendidly for freedom save nothing but honor from the wreck and ruin that have overtaken them.

RECENT COMMENT.

Justice, Not Charity, for Cuba.

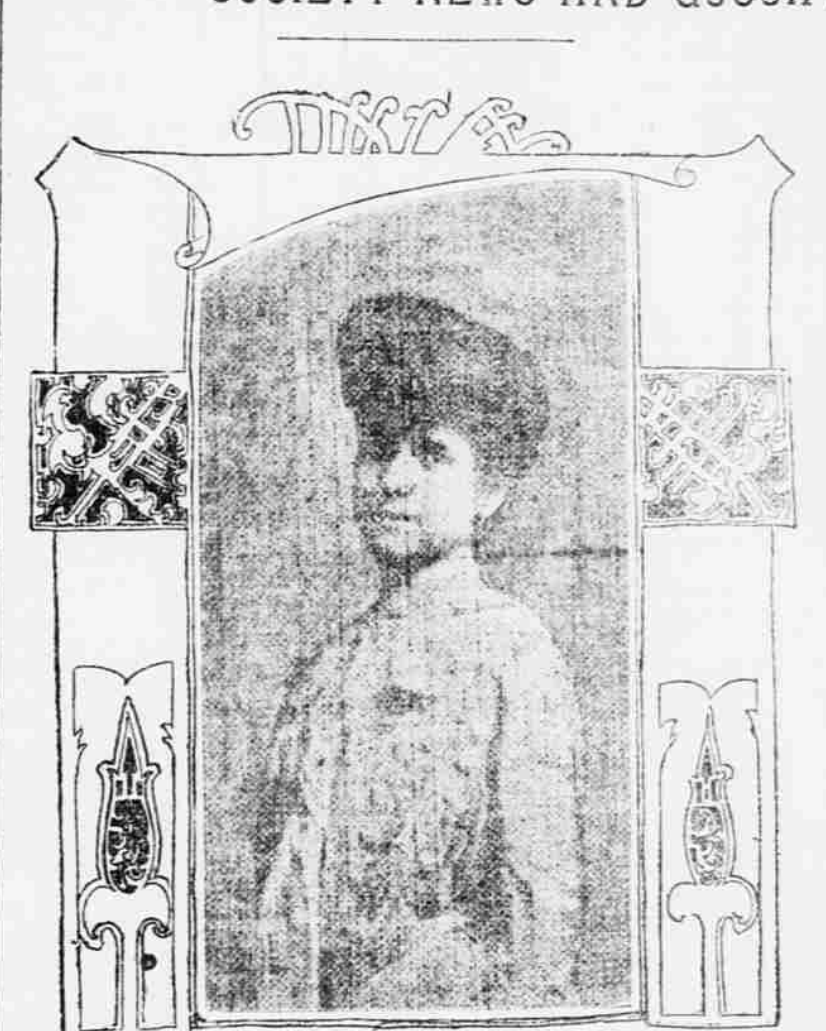
New York Evening Post.  
Cuba's first difficulty will be to live within her income. Our military Government turned over the Treasury with only about \$600,000 in it, and with the certainty that increased expenses and diminished revenues will for a time confront the new Republic. It will have to pay salaries for work previously done by our army officers, at the same time that the stagnation of trade, caused by the delay of Congress in acting upon the Cuban tariff bill, is making the people fall off. The situation is one calling for skill and firmness on the part of the Cuban Government, as for sympathy on the part of our own. There is renewed talk at Washington of voting a lump sum to Cuba, and leaving the tariff alone. That would be, to say the best of it, like giving alms when we might give work. The most effective sympathy we can show the Cubans is to enable them to earn their own living. To do this was the generous and statesmanlike recommendation of President Roosevelt; but his protection-ridden party in Congress has thus far refused to follow his leading.

Entertaining a Convention.

Springfield (Mo.) Leader-Democrat.  
The question now before the house is to take care of the coming Democratic State Convention. Springfield has done this act nicely in the past and must do so this time. It will take some money to properly carry out the plans, but our generous and enterprising business men will see that all that is done without trouble. The glory of Springfield demands it and the city has promised to do the right thing. There can be no doubt that we will have some quantity in taking care of the convention and that fact should be recognized at once. When we had conventions here before it was during the hard times and the hotels were almost deserted. The attendance was not as large as it will be this year and the ordinary business of the hotels keeps most of them pretty well filled up every day in the week. The fact is Springfield has almost outgrown her hotel capacity, which is a point that ought not to be overlooked in making the arrangements.

Senator Hoar's Convincing Speech.

Utica Observer.  
The Republicans in the Senate have gotten into the habit of saying rather harsh and bitter things of their Democratic confederates because of their attitude on the situation in the Philippines. But on Thursday the Senate listened to a speech from the Republican side of the chamber in which the administration's Philippine policy was arraigned as severely as any Democrat has arraigned it, and in a scholarly and creditable manner that but few members of the Senate to-day can equal and none excel. And as far as his attitude toward the conflict now waging in the Philippines is concerned, much of Senator Hoar's speech might have come from the Democratic side of the chamber. It was a forceful and convincing exposition of the facts of the case and a valuable addition to the discussion of the pending bill.

FASHIONABLE JUNE WEDDINGS--  
SOCIETY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

MRS. CHARLES V. BRECHT.  
Who was Miss Bertha Stolle.

ferme being used. The bride, who came in with her father, wore white tulle with a train of white tulle. She was attended by a maid of honor, Miss George Walbridge, who was in white tulle, over apple-green tulle, with a bouquet of white sweet peas and maidenhair fern. There were two bridesmaids, Miss Seelen of New York and Miss Clara Dean, both wearing frocks of white silk tulle, with white lace and carrying a high-necked basket of white sweet peas and greenery.

Miss Edith Hill Goddard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Goddard, to Mr. David Clifton Higgs; 6 o'clock; St. Peter's Church.

Miss Eunice Leslie Chase, daughter of the late Edward Chase to Mr. Theodore Richard Lockerman; 6 o'clock; "Tower Bells"; No. 418 South Broadway.

Miss Grace Gale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hamilton Gale, to Mr. George Winston Welsh, Jr.; 6 o'clock; 9 o'clock; Second Presbyterian Church.

Miss Elsie Julia Ohrndorf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ohrndorf, to Mr. George Fritz; 7 o'clock; Compton Hill Church.

VON BRECHT-STOLLE WEDDING.

The marriages of Miss Bertha Stolle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Stolle, and Charles Von Brecht took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Stolle home, No. 381 Belmar boulevard.

The bride was a handsome young woman of white tulle, with a train of white tulle, and was assisted by her sister, Miss Hendrika Stolle, as maid of honor, and by Miss Flavia Lynch as bridesmaid. The bridegroom had his brother Frank Brecht as best man and Gus Brecht as groomsmen.

A dinner followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Brecht took their departure for Denver and a six weeks' visit in the West. On their return they will go to homekeeping at No. 4 West Spring avenue.

VAN DRESSER-STONE NEPTIALS.

Miss Salmine Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stone, of St. Louis, and Charles Thaddeus Van Dresser of New York, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., were married yesterday at noon in the Church of the Messiah. White and green decorations were employed in the edifice, sweet peas and quantities of

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